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THE VICTORY IN MAINE.

"Have you heard the news from Maine?" That state did not go quite so tumultuously for Haines, Republican, as the words of the old song would indicate that it went for Kanet, the Whig, long ago, but Haines' actual lead is greater than was that of his forerunner. As on that occasion Kent's victory presaged the election of "Tippacano" Harrison for president in 1840, it may be said that Haines' triumph points to the re-election of Taft. State issues always have an influence in the election of state officers in Maine, even in a presidential year, but that consideration can not be cited as a reason for the Democratic defeat in that state. The Democrats, had a popular candidate, Plaisted, who was elected two years ago, and who sought a second term. He made his fight on national issues. The big spellbinders of his party—Marshall of Indiana, the candidate for vice president, Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, Speaker Clark and the others—all talked on national issues. These leaders told the people of Maine that they were on the skirmish line of the big campaign, and that a reverse for Plaisted would be a setback for Wilson. The people heard the Democratic argument and then they defeated the Democratic ticket. Thus, on ground of their own choosing, and under conditions which were deemed by themselves as well as their opponents as especially favorable for them, the Democrats are beaten in the Pine Tree State.

Not only are the Democrats beaten on the state ticket, but they are defeated in the congressional canvass. While the Democrats won two out of the state's four seats in the House of Representatives in 1910, they lose one of those seats in 1912. A United States Senator is won by the Republicans. The Republican gain on Congress is even more encouraging to the party than is the victory on the state ticket. It indicates that the current has turned in favor of the Republican party. Apathy on the Republican side, which gave the Democrats the House of Representatives and many Governors of Republican states in 1910, has been banished. The Republican stay-at-home voter of two years ago is going to the polls this year. Always when there is a full vote the Republicans carry the country. On a full vote the Republicans have a lead of 1,000,000 votes or more over the Democrats. The country has had a slight foretaste since 1910 of the sort of government which the Democrats would give if they should retain control over the House and win the President.

Prof. Wilson had his hair cut Friday. An unlucky day for anything, but the next time he will get it cut on Tuesday, early in November.

Every important campaign begins with an appeal to the populace for dollar contributions, and ends by having some rich man foot the bills.

WHAT WILL HARVEST BE?

A pretty definite answer to that query was furnished by the government's crop report. The outlook is even better than it was a month ago, when the best cereal yield ever harvested was forecast. The report covers corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, rice, apples, hay and a few other products, and the story which it tells of nearly all of them makes very agreeable reading. The \$10,000,000,000 mark in value of aggregate yield of farm products of all kinds, which was hinted at in the report a month ago, seems to be assured. This is not only a larger total than has ever before been reached in the United States, but it is far better than anything noted in any other country of the world in any year.

Wall street failed to respond to the good news from the farms, although it read the news before the close of the market. This is of no consequence, however. Just now Wall street is a little dubious about the outlook in national politics. Suspense bothers the big market. It can adjust itself to almost any sort of news, but it wants certainty, whether it be bad or good. The favorable news which is coming from the steel mills has been discounted. It is an old story now. Each successive week shows an increase in the orders for work in the big mills, while most of them are running to their full capacity. The output of iron and steel in the calendar year which will end a little over three and a half months hence will leave the best records of the past far behind.

This situation ought to have a good influence on the fortunes of the Republican party. The party thrives on prosperity. Some of the great industries are complaining that they can not get enough men to run their works. No longer does the man have to seek a job. The job is now seeking the man. Fewer idle men are in the country now than at any previous time within the easy recollection of the average person. With the abundant yield of all sorts of food products there ought to be a reduction in the high cost of living this fall and winter. The cry, "Can't handle the traffic," which was somewhat familiar, five or six years ago, is being heard again in the west, where the railroads are busier than they have been in the recent past. The necessity of getting additional rolling stock and general equipment by the leading railroads is largely responsible for the influx of orders to the steel mills. In the past a situation of this kind usually heralded a great victory for the Republican party.

The zeal and enthusiasm of Prof. Wilson for the Bull Moose candidate for governor of New York shows what the professor would like to say of the Bull Moose candidate for President if policy did not restrain him. The professor knows his friends in this campaign.

Rural delivery service employs 42,000 carriers at an annual cost of \$40,000,000. It is but one item in what has been done for the farmers.

THE FAMILY REUNION.

The season of family reunions is upon us. The family reunion is a most excellent thing. It contributes much to the making of history, in the illumination it can often afford the historian on points otherwise obscure. When the widely scattered descendants of a name get together and exchange reminiscences and recollections of events, there is apt to come out of the attrition something to add to the sum of general knowledge.

It may be wondered why the family reunion often comes at a season of the year when farm work is most pressing. October would seem to be the ideal month for such reunions. But this year, as usual, they began before the end of the harvest. The Williams family reunion was held some weeks ago near Bethayres, Pa., and since then the Bergeys have also foregathered. The Moyers, of whom there are said to be more than six thousand in this country; the Klines, the Carrels, the McKinstreys, and the Walters have also met and parted. But there is still to come what should be a very large meeting if all entitled to appear there should do so, it having been decided that the Longacres, Longnakers and Longeneckers are all descended from one family root, and that fact having been recognized in the invitation sent out, their meeting should be a large one, for many there are in this land who can take refuge under such a wide-spreading family tree.

These events are worthy of encouragement and a wider recognition than they have yet received. They foster a spirit of family pride, which, in spite of overmuch that is said and has been written to the contrary, is more often than preaching a stimulus to decent living. And there is nothing offensive, in the sense of aristocracy or attempted exclusiveness, about such meetings. They are simply the coming together of people having a common claim to an honorable name and their influence is certain to be for good. We hope to see the family reunion spirit grow, and the family reunion itself become more numerous, and at a season of the year when they can be more largely attended.

THE POST CARD HABIT.

It may never have occurred to you through the whole year to sit down and tell friends the things they really want to know about you, what you are doing, what rewards, joys, and sorrows, life has brought you.

But once you get off on a trip, you somehow feel that they are greatly comforted to receive post cards picturing the White House at Washington, or the summit of Pike's Peak. Better pictures of these objects will be found in their works of reference on their own book shelves.

The post card habit is particularly popular, because it is such a cheap way to pay the debts of friendship. You feel that you want to keep up with the old friends. But letter writing grows more burdensome every year. Lo, at every news stand the post card stares you in the face, with its specious claim that it squares the debts of friendship. In view of the many you receive very likely it does.

Modern life runs at express train speed. There is no longer a time for those pleasant stops along the way like an old fashioned accommodation train.

Formerly you could stop off for a little stay here and there and see how people lived in their simple lives along the way. Now on our Twentieth Century limited, the only thing to be done is to throw a post card out of the window as you whiz past at 60 miles an hour, or send it back by Uncle Sam from the next station, which is the same thing.

And friendships that are fed only by such communications of soul, as "I'm at Atlantic City. This is how it looks. How are you? So long" can hardly remain very vital.

But the philosopher must take

life as it is and make the best of it. The pleasant side of the post card habit is that it gives you such satisfactory souvenirs of your journeyings, be they long or brief. Formerly you had to pay 25 cents or more apiece for elaborate photographs. The post card gives you the same thing for two cents. And those that you bring home and those you receive, plus a simple magic lantern, will keep the kiddies happy for a dozen winter evenings.

GETTING BACK TO NORMAL.

The one unmistakable political tendency at present is the countrywide recognition of the rare merits of President Taft. A period of normal reflection has set in. The shout has had its day and the intelligent inquiry, the frank recognition of facts, have arrived.

Republicans are not ungrateful. Sometimes they can be temporarily misled by political zealots or sophists; but in the end they fall back upon the safe entrenchments of practical common sense. They accept results and deeds; they suspect theories and extravagant promises.

The absence of frank and definite criticism of President Taft would be interesting, but for the fact that there is no foundation for such criticism. His record has been a remarkably creditable one. Accepting the responsibilities and burdens of an office which had been attuned to the caprices and intemperate practices of his predecessor, he began the difficult task of performing his duties in the way which seemed to him the right way. He met the stratagems of his political enemies—Democratic statesmen, chiefly, but also a few Republicans—who were of the Roosevelt school of officeholders—and overcame them by methods which have been both commendable and consistent.

No man who ever went to the White House confronted more trying tasks; no man ever performed them with greater earnestness of allegiance to principles.

His duties have been performed with sanity and graciousness; with dignity and judiciousness. Opposition to him has been political; and it has been found to be ineffective. The country is declaring that it has had enough of spell-binding and that it wants to get back to business. That is why Taft is up and going higher. That is why the theorists and the impostors will be sent to the rear when the voters speak in November.—Tucson Citizen.

CROOK CANYON IS A VERY LIVELY DISTRICT

(From Sunday's Daily.)
E. L. Tomlinson, superintendent of the Venezia mines, who arrived from his camp in Crook canyon yesterday, reported a very lively district.

Speaking of his interests he states that the sinking of the main working shaft was going ahead from the 100 to the 200 foot level, and a body of three feet of ore was cut into that plated \$18 with values in concentrates also. The mill is to start up in a short time, and the general conditions are satisfactory. The Blackstone holdings are also under operation, and good ore bodies are developed. Frank Sewall of Denver is general manager, and the method of operating is by a tunnel that has reached a point 400 feet on the vein. Many individuals are at work, and healthy conditions are in evidence at several points.

Mr. Tomlinson stated also that the agitation for the north and south highway to be continued through that country, and along lines as laid out by surveys by J. B. Girard, formerly territorial engineer, continued to engross attention and was the theme of discussion by many mining operators. The completed highway to the summit of Senator Hill, had already effected a reduced cost in transportation, and with the line completed through to Turkey creek, the benefits would be incalculable. The Senator, Slate Creek and outlying country is passing through an awakening, and more mines are under operation than in many years, with the road facilities as a strong factor to encourage the investment of capital.

Oil placer location blanks—the only kind with which to make valid locations—on sale at the Journal Miner office.

TO BE OPENED ON TIME PANAMA EXPOSITION IS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The Panama Pacific International exposition, which will be held here in 1915 to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal, will be ready on time. This is the positive assertion of its president, Charles C. Moore. After months spent on the preliminaries, the perfected plan has been adopted by the board of directors and orders have been given to go ahead immediately. For the first time in the history of international expositions, the gates will swing open on time on a completed spectacle.

The positive order is that all exhibit palaces must be complete as though ready for occupancy on June 25th, 1914, which is nine months in advance of the date set for the opening, which is February 20, 1915. All contracts will be let on that basis. The first great palace to be commenced will be that devoted to machinery. The contract for this will be let on or before November 11. From then on contracts for the other great exhibit palaces will be let at the rate of two a month, and all of these great palaces must be in course of construction inside of nine months. It is estimated that ten months is the maximum limit of time necessary to complete the most elaborate of these.

At previous expositions the largest number of workmen employed at any one time was during the days immediately preceding the opening, and in one noted instance the labor peak was not reached until after the exposition opened. In the case of the Panama-Pacific exposition, this will be entirely different. A large number of men will be given employment within ninety days, possibly 5,000 and this number will be gradually increased until the fall of 1913, when the work of construction will be at its very height on all buildings, and as rapidly as these are completed the number of men will become less from month to month.

The exposition will occupy 625 acres on the northern shore of the city of San Francisco and has a water frontage of approximately two miles on the island-dotted bay with the Marin county hills and Mt. Tamalpais in the background. Hills on three sides form a gently sloping, natural amphitheater, which has lent itself to an architectural development calling forth the best efforts of America's foremost architects. Instead of planning buildings, they have arranged for six great courts, each of which, forming walls of the buildings surrounding it, expresses the individual ideas of the architect who planned it, thereby being in complete harmony of design while entirely differentiated from all others. Standing in any one of these courts and looking northward, the visitor gets pictures of bay and mountains framed within the arches of these architectural triumphs.

While the great exhibit palaces were being designed, those entrusted with the landscaping of the grounds, have not been idle. Hundreds of thousands of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers are ready to be removed at the proper time and set out in accordance with a plan that will harmonize with the architectural and color scheme of the buildings. Vines will be set out on removable trellises, close alongside the exhibit palaces, so that when the support is removed they may be attached to the walls.

Already fifteen foreign governments, including France and Japan, have officially accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to participate, and thirty states and territories have appointed commissions to select sites for state buildings. Unofficial assurances have also been received from nearly a score of other nations that they will be represented by exhibits.

NOT ACCORDING TO INDIAN CUSTOM

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
"Susie Dick," an aged Wallapai squaw, was fined \$10 yesterday by Judge McLane, on the charge of being in contempt of that court by not making her appearance at a trial set for a certain hour, wherein she was accused of "rolling" a white man and securing twenty dollars in silver.

Mrs. "Dick" was somewhat emphatic in giving her excuse, stating that under the custom of her tribe there should have been a "pow-wow"

MORE TEAMS TO FREIGHT OUT THE ORES

Commercial Output Nearly Two Cars Each Day

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
Ore shipments from the Copper Basin mines of the Commercial Mining company and from the Snoozer of the Senator group on the Hassayampa, are to be increased immediately. Geo. C. Ruller having both contracts and adding additional mules yesterday. Six head more were placed in service yesterday at the Commercial, which combined with those previously employed, will give over sixty tons per day of a delivery to the railroad at Skull Valley. It is also probable that within the next thirty days two cars a day will be loaded at that point, instead of one as at present of fifty tons capacity.

Development recently at the Commercial has added not alone to the magnitude of the ore bodies being determined, but at a depth of 20 feet in the drift from the winze, the grade of the copper has assumed astounding values, showing the cuprite, red oxide and metallic copper character to be in evidence in not only larger bodies, but of a higher percentage than ever known. Within the past three months, or since shipping to Douglas was inaugurated, the output of the Commercial from the winze alone has reached over 75 cars, and which could have been doubled had freight facilities from the mine been available. Major A. J. Pickrell, in charge of the Commercial interests in this county, feels very much pleased over the situation in Copper Basin, and stated a few days ago that many of the leading stockholders would soon arrive in Prescott from Bisbee, included among whom would be Dr. Douglas.

The Snoozer is also attracting very much attention in the Senator country, and will be quite a heavy shipper to Douglas also in the near future, with the increase in teams to be placed on the road, a car a week for the present will go south. Mine work continues steadily at this point, and the showing is said to be attractive. The Snoozer ores come direct to Prescott, the nearest railroad loading point, twelve miles distant.

DEAD MEN FOUND NEAR SENATOR MINE

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
The body of an unknown man was found about a quarter of a mile from the Senator mine yesterday afternoon and Coroner McLane and a jury leave for that place this morning to hold an inquest.

News of the gruesome find was conveyed to the Coroner by Major Pickrell, the manager of the Senator, he stating that it was evident the man had been dead for nearly two weeks. Whether it was a case of suicide or natural death cannot be determined until after the Coroner has concluded his inquiry.

MUST WALK.

NOGALES, Sept. 14.—Fifteen Americans isolated at Magdalena asked for automobiles to bring them here today, but no one was willing to make the trip. They were advised to try and make their way overland into Guaymas.

First and then the "big talk" afterward, when she would have been present. She afterward stated that twenty silver dollars was more money than she had ever had in her possession at one time, but the idea of being fed and lodged at the expense of the county for the next ten days was a supremely happy event in her life. The complaining witness stated that the squaw wanted to rig up with a plume and new hat, and after he fell asleep in the alley the trick was turned.